

DX LISTENING DIGEST 3-120, July 6, 2003
edited by Glenn Hauser, ghauser@hotmail.com

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NOTE: If you are a regular reader of DXLD, and a source of DX news but have not been sending it directly to us, please consider yourself obligated to do so. Thanks, Glenn

CONTINENT OF MEDIA 03-04 new edition:

RFPI: Sat 2130, Sun 0330, 0930, 1530, Thu 2000, Fri 0200, 0830, 1430
on 7445 and/or 15039

{Download} <http://www.dxing.com/com/com0304.rm>

(Stream) <http://www.dxing.com/com/com0304.ram>

(Summary) <http://www.worldofradio.com/com0304.html>

Also via <http://www.worldofradio.com>

NEXT AIRINGS OF WORLD OF RADIO 1189:

RFPI: Mon 0030, 0630, 1230, Tue 1900, Wed 0100, 0730, 1330 on 7445
and/or 15039

WBCQ: Mon 0445 7415

WWCR: Wed 0930 9475

WRN ONDEMAND:

<http://new.wrn.org/listeners/stations/station.php?StationID=24>

OUR ONDEMAND AUDIO: Check <http://www.worldofradio.com/audiomid.html>

[Low] (Download) <http://www.k4cc.net/wor1189.rm>

(Stream) <http://www.k4cc.net/wor1189.ram>

[High] (Download) <http://www.k4cc.net/wor1189h.rm>

(Stream) <http://www.k4cc.net/wor1189h.ram>

(Summary) <http://www.worldofradio.com/wor1189.html>

DXLD JUNE 2003 HTML ARCHIVE is complete and available as of 2000 UT
July 6, including corrections, cross-references and hot links:
<http://www.worldofradio.com/dxldtd3f.html>

** ARGENTINA. 11440, 0307-, Radio Rivadavia, Jul 6. After prolonged NA, and weather nice ID for Radio Rivadavia. Great signal at this hour. Then into a beautiful Latin male melody.

SOUTH AMERICAN PIRATE. 11440, 0256-, Radio Cochiguaz, Jul 6. Definite ID as Radio Cochiguaz at 0256 with Andean music. Marginally better than at 0200 when they came on right at the top of the hour. Programming seems identical to when tuned in, in the past. Playing El Condor Pasa. Seems off the air after about 0301, but scheduled to return at 0330 (Walt Salmaniaw, Victoria, BC, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

Walt, I assume you meant to give a different frequency for Rivadavia than 11440; or are you implying Cochiguaz was relaying them? 73, (Glenn to Walt via DXLD)

Sorry, Glenn. I neglected to say 11440L for Rivadavia, while at the same time Cochiguaz was on the USB (Walt, ibid.)

Well, that's still strange, as the pirate Cochiguaz has not been connected with ISB relays before such as undertaken by the Argentine military station. And the above logs are not at the same time (gh, DXLD)

** ASCENSION. SHORTWAVE RELAYS via ASCENSION ISLAND- SUMMER 2003

Time/UTC	Days	Station	Language	Target	Freqs/kHz
0000-0115	Daily	BBC World Service	Spanish	SAm	6110 9525 11765
0000-0300	Daily	BBC World Service	English (AME)	SAm	9825
0115-0130	.twtf.	BBC World Service	Spanish	SAm	6110 9525 11765
0130-0230	Daily	RAI International	Italian	Am	6110 11765
0300-0400	Daily	BBC World Service	English (AFE)	SAf	6005
0300-0400	Daily	Voice of America	English	Af	7105
0300-0700	Daily	BBC World Service	English (AFW)	WCAf	7160
0330-0400	Daily	Radio Japan	Swahili	Af	6135
0400-0430	Daily	Voice of America	Kinyarwana/Kirundi	Af	6120
0400-0500	Daily	Radio France Int.	French	CAf	7150
0400-0705	Daily	BBC World Service	English (AFW)	WAf	6005
0430-0500	Daily	Voice of America	Portuguese	Af	6145
0600-0700	Daily	Radio France Int.	French	WAf	11665
0629-0700	Daily	BBC World Service	English (AFW)	WCAf	15400
0700-0730	Daily	Radio Japan	Arabic	NAf	15220
0700-0800	Daily	BBC World Service	English (AFW)	WAf	11765 15400
0705-0720	Daily	BBC World Service	BBC English (AFR)	WAf	6005
0800-1000	Daily	BBC World Service	English (AFW)	WCAf	15400 17830
0800-1000	Daily	Radio Japan	Japanese	Af	17650
0900-1000	Daily	BBC World Service	English (AME)	SAm	15190
1000-1100ss	BBC World Service	English (AFW)	WCAf	15400 17830

1000-1130ss	BBC World Service English (AME)	SAm	15190
1100-1130	Daily	BBC World Service English (AFW)	WAF	15400
1100-1130	Daily	BBC World Service English (AME)	SAm	17790
1100-1130	mtwtf..	BBC World Service Spanish	SAm	15220
1100-1200	Daily	Radio France Int. French	SAf	21530
1100-2100	Daily	BBC World Service English (AFW)	WCAf	17830
1200-1230	Daily	Radio France Int. English	WAF	17815
1200-1230	Daily	Voice of America Spanish	SAm	15390 17875
1230-1245	Daily	BBC World Service BBC English (French)		
			WCAf	17780 21640
1230-1300	Daily	Radio France Int. French CAf		17815
1230-1300	Daily	Radio Japan French	Af	15400 17790
1300-1330	Daily	Radio Japan Swahili	Af	17790
1300-1900	Daily	BBC World Service English (AFE)	SAf	21470
1330-1345	Daily	BBC World Service BBC English (Hausa)	WAF	15105 21640
1500-1700	Daily	Radio Japan Japanese	Af	21630
1500-2300	Daily	BBC World Service English (AFW)	WAF	15400
1600-1700	Daily	Voice of America English	Af	15225
1630-1700	Daily	Voice of America Swahili	Af	17785
1700-1730	mtwtf..	Voice of America Swahili	Af	17785
1700-1800	Daily	Family R English	Af	21680
1700-1800	Daily	RAI International Italian	Af	15320
1730-1745	mtwtf..	UN Radio English	Af	17580
1830-1900	Daily	FEBA French	CAf	15130
1830-1900	Daily	RTE Shortwave English	Af	21630
1900-2100	Daily	BBC World Service English (AFE)	SAf	12095
1915-1930	Daily	BBC World Service BBC English (AFR)	WCAf	15105 17885
2000-2030	Daily	Voice of America English	Af	11855 17745
2000-2100	Daily	Family R English	Af	15195
2030-2100	Daily	BBC World Service Portuguese	WAF	11855
2100-0000	Daily	BBC World Service English (AME)	SAm	12095
2100-2130	mtwtf..	Voice of America French	Af	17750
2100-2200	Daily	Radio Japan English	Af	11855
2200-2300	Daily	Radio Canada Int. French	W&CAf	11755
2200-2300	Daily	Radio Japan Japanese	SAm	15220
2230-2300	Daily	BBC World Service Portuguese	SAm	9870 15390

(BDXC-UK Communication, July, via DXLD)

** AUSTRALIA. HCJB-Australia re-timed & begins new broadcast in Urdu language

 Allen Graham quoting Dennis Adams reported in DX-Partyline (July 5 '2003) that HCJB-Australia is in the process of applying for new frequencies for both South Pacific & South Asian release.

Wef July 21, 2003 HCJB-Australia's South Pacific release will be re-timed as follows :

Morning release - 1800-2030 UT

Evening release - 0800-1200 UT

Wef July 21, 2003 HCJB-Australia's South Asia release will be re-timed as follows :

Morning release - 0100-0330 UT

Evening release - 1230-1730 UT

HCJB-Australia will begin broadcasting in the URDU language as follows:

As of July 7th, 2003 - 1700-1730 UT (Mon-Sat)

As of July 21st, 2003 - 0100-0130 UT

Frequencies will be known when they are available.

You can hear 5th July edition of DXPL online at following URL :

<http://www.hcjb.org/dxplaudio.php>

Regds, (Alokesh Gupta, New Delhi, India, July 6 via DXLD)

** AUSTRIA. Radio ÷sterreich 1

I read in Glenn Hauser's DX Listening Digest that ORF would be having a 15-minute Report from Austria starting at 0145 UTC on 9870 kHz starting July 1. I've listened to 9870 (relay from Sackville) a couple of times and all I heard from 0145 UTC on was classical music. Does anybody know what is going on? Thanks, (Enrico Oliva, ODXA via DXLD)

I haven't checked at that time, but did confirm report from Austria at 1510 and 1540 on 15515 via Sackville. 9870 is NOT from Sackville -- you must be reading their confusing web/print schedule? It's nothing new for them to be missing the scheduled programming, unfortunately (Glenn, ibid.)

** AUSTRIA. G'day Mates, This evening as I was folding laundry and twirlling the dial a little, I came upon a signal in English on 13730, I listened to the program "Inside Central Europe" and at the closing the announcer mentioned the preceding story was a collaboration among Radio Austria, Radio Budapest, Radio Slovakia and Radio Prague. At the closing of the broadcast the station ID'd as "Radio Austria" but this was followed by a disclaimer stating as of June 30th, Radio Austria has ceased to exist, except for an internet broadcast, and that all international broadcasting via shortwave was suspended. After this announcement, the transmission went to German and was obviously still ORF programing... So what gives? How can a station ID as ORF then follow with a statement that ORF no longer exists... Is it over or is it not? Inquiring minds want to know. 73's (Chris KC5IIE (Tulsa, OK), July 5, swl at qth.net via DXLD)

** BRAZIL. CATHOLIC STATIONS ON SHORTWAVE

Way down among Brazilians
Coffee beans grow by the billions
So they've got to find those extra cups to fill --
They've got an awful lot of coffee in Brazil.
---``The Coffee Song,`` 1946 hit, Frank Sinatra, words and music by
Bob Hillard & Richard Miles

Most of the territory of Brasil, South America's largest country, is equatorial, tropic. Until the ascendancy of FM radio, the preferred method of reaching large parts of the country, if not all of it, lay with shortwave radio. Shortwave is less prone to static from the ever-present tropical thunderstorms whose torrential rainfalls are legendary. Further, in countries whose populations are largely rural even to this day, and whose countrysides are spotted with towns and villages unable to support a local radio station during the first decades of AM radio, shortwave was the perfect vehicle of reaching the population.

The ascendancy of FM radio has changed that; most nations have their own satellite systems, and it is no longer economically impossible for national and regional networks to piggyback a signal up to the bird and then have it downloaded by small rural FM stations to broadcast to the surrounding town and country. Consequently, shortwave broadcasting in much of the world has gone into serious decline, particularly on what are called the tropical bands, that is, the frequencies below 5900 kHz. (Africa and Asia are the notable exceptions because to this day there is very little local radio in much of those continents.)

In late May I visited the website of the Minist rio das Comunica  es <http://www.mc.gov.br/> and called up the entire directory of tropical band stations. Brasil has allocated not only FM frequencies and TV channels to every city and town of size, as do many countries, including Mexico, Canada, and the United States, but also allocates tropical band frequencies. The tropical band frequency table runs 21 pages on the Internet, but most of those entries are empty; in fact, many of the 21 pages are completely absent of any stations at all. The allocated frequencies sit unused, and likely will never be so.

One item should be noted. The government lists an apparently new tropical band station ZYF692 on 4885 kHz in An polis, in the state of Goi s. It is licensed to the Funda  o Nossa Senhora Aparecida, which is likely the same foundation that operates the R dio Aparecida network out of the national shrine of Our Lady Aparecida in S o Paulo state. Interestingly, the station does not carry the name R dio Aparecida, but R dio A Voz do Cora  o Imaculado, and parallels ZYH745 on 770 AM.

City & State	Call letters	kHz	Power (watts)	Hours authorized (local time)
Cruzeiro do Sul AC	ZYF203	4865	5,000	6 a.m. - 10 p.m.
Coari AM	ZYF272	5035	5,000	5:50 a.m.-10:30 p.m.
Parintim AM	ZYF275	4965	5,000	5 a.m. - 10 p.m.
Tef� AM	ZYF271	3385	5,000	6 a.m. - 10:30 p.m.
Feira de Santana BA	ZYF390	4865	1,000	24 hr
Crato LE	ZYF533	3255	1,000	5 a.m. - midnight
An�polis GO	ZYF692	4885	1,000	new
Jata� GO	ZYF694	4935	2,000	24 hr
Gov. Valadares MG	ZYG202	4855	1,000	24 hr
Campo Grande MS	ZYF904	4755	10,000	24 hr
Bragan�a PA	ZYG364	4825	5,000	24 hr
Santar�m PA	ZYG363	4765	10,000	4 a.m. - midnight
Petrolina PE	ZYG525	4945	1,000	24 hr
Teresina PI	ZYG595	5015	1,000	5 a.m. - midnight
Londrina PR	ZYG641	4865	5,000	24 hr
Guajara-Mirim RO	ZYG792	3375	5,000	6 a.m. - 6 p.m.
Porto Velho RO	ZYG790	4785	10,000	24 hr
Aparecida SP	ZYG853	5035	10,000	24 hr
Cachoeira Paulista SP	ZYG868	4825	10,000	24 hr

If the tropical pages are extensive but empty at the Brazilian Minist rio de Comunica  es site, the pages of shortwave stations are much fewer --- only three. There are few surprises here. In Curitiba in Paran  state, We find that R dio Clube Paranaense has two more shortwave frequencies in addition to its known 6040 kHz. These are 9725 kHz and 11935 kHz, both authorized with 7,000 watts. No time of operation is stipulated by the Minist rio for 11935 kHz, but 9725 kHz operates from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m., while the 6040 kHz frequency is 24 hours. The Archdiocese of Curitiba does not have a website, but it is probably the legal owner of R dio Clube Paranaense, which also operates ZYJ200 on 1430 AM, a powerful station, and ZYD367 on 101.5 FM, which are licensed to the Funda  o Nossa Senhora do Rocio.

In Amazonas state, in Manaus, deep in the heart of the Amazon jungle, R dio Rio Mar ZYH286 1290 AM is accompanied by two stations. This was formerly a commercial station, founded over 60 years ago (see Catholic Radio Update #98 in December 2000). R dio Clube Parenense and R dio Rio Mar are the only two Catholic shortwave stations outside S o Paulo state.

S o Paulo state, surrounding S o Paulo city, is heavily populated and is one of Brasil's two most important cities. Catholic radio has long been strong in this area, and the several Catholic radio and television networks are based here. R dio Aparecida is one of the oldest stations; it owns a number of stations across Brasil and until

recently had its own satellite-fed network of affiliates. Now it feeds the Bishops' RCR network. In addition to a tropical band frequency (above), it is licensed for station ZYE954 on 6135 kHz with 25,000 watts from 8 a.m. to 1 a.m. The 9630 kHz frequency uses a 10,000-watt transmitter from 9 a.m. to 12 a.m. The 11855 kHz frequency is licensed for 1,000 watts but no hours are stipulated, and presumably R·dio Aparecida, based at the national shrine of Nossa Senhora Aparecida, is not used.

Celebrating its 25th anniversary soon is the lay-founded and operated (with clerical involvement) R·dio CanÁ,,o Nova (Radio New Song), which operates its own national network of satellite-fed stations, some owned, others affiliated, including some diocesan ones which the local bishops have confided to the group. There are two shortwave transmitters of its own, ZYE971 on 6105 kHz with 5,000 watts, not 10,000, as reported, from 11 a.m. until 7 p.m. The second transmitter, on 9675 kHz (10,000 watts), is licensed for 11 a.m. to 6 a.m. operation.

R·dio CanÁ,,o Nova is also operating the former R·dio Record, a once prominent commercial, popular station, ZYK690 on 890 AM, now owned by a local university, the Universidade de C·sper L·bero, which has turned over operation to RCN while keeping a few hours for itself for daily broadcasts by its school of communications. When RCN took over R·dio Record operation, it also took over its three shortwave transmitters, ZYE963 on 9685 kHz (7,000 watts), ZYE964 on 15325 kHz (1,000 watts), and ZYE965 on 5955 kHz (10,000 watts). ZYE963 is licensed for 2:30 a.m. to 7 p.m. operation; ZYE965 from 11:30 p.m. until 7 p.m. No hours are specified for 15325 kHz.

When the Brazilian government made amends to the Archdiocese of S,,o Paulo for revoking the license of its radio station during the days of the military dictatorship because of the strong stand the station took on human rights (Catholic Radio Update #15, #35), it authorized the new AM station ZYK779 Radio 9 de Julho on 1600 AM, a frequency that, at the time, was occupied by no more than a handful of stations throughout South America. Authorized also was a shortwave station, ZYE952 on 9820 kHz, 24-hr operation with 10,000 watts. According to the MinistÉrio pages, the station is operating, or at least has been assigned hours to operate, but I do not recall ever seeing news of its reception by shortwave enthusiasts. Perhaps one of them, upon reading this, will be able to tell us more.

Database

Curitiba: ZYJ200 R·dio Clube Paranaense BS 1430 AM (50,000 watts day; 10,000 watts night) & ZYD367 on 101.5 FM (Class E3) and ZYE724 on 6040 khz (7,500 watts). FundaÁ,,o Nossa Senhora do Rocio. Rua Rockefeller 1311, Prado Velho, 80230-130, Curitiba. Euclides Cardoso

de Almeida, director. (In the Archdiocese of Curitiba)

Man·us: ZYH286 R·dio Rio Mar 1290 AM (10,000 watts por los d·as, 250 watts por las noches) y onda corta ZYE246, 6160 khz (10,000 watts) y ZYE245, 9695 khz (7,500 watts) R·dio Rio Mar Ltda. Arzobispado de Man·us, Rua JosÈ Clemente 500, Man·us 69010-070. 0900-0100 hrs. Martin J. Laumann, dtr. Fundada 1954, purchased by Archdiocese in 1962. (en la arzodi·cese de Man·us)

Aparecida: ZYK542 R·dio Aparecida 820 AM (10,000 watts por los d·as, 500 watts noches) y ZYD804 FM 90.9 (Class A2); y onda corta ZYG853 en 5035 khz (10,000 watts), ZYE954 en 6135 kHz (25,000 watts) y 9630 khz (10,000 watts), y ZYE954 en 11855 khz (1,000 watts); FundaÁ,,o Nossa Senhora Aparecida, Basílica de Nossa Senhora de Aparecida. Av. Get·lio Vargas 185, Aparecida 12570-000. 0700-0300. TelÈfonos: +55(12)565-1133 fax 565-1138. Padre Ant·nio CÈsar Moreira Miguel, dtr. E-mail: radioaparecida@redemptor.com.br website <http://www.radioaparecida.com.br> (En la arzodi·cese de Aparecida)

Cachoeira Paulista: ZYK513 R·dio CanÁ,,o Nova 1020 AM (10,000 watts d·as, 250 watts noches), ZYG868 on 4825 khz (10,000 watts), ZYE971 on 6105 khz (5,000 watts), y ZYE971 on 9675 khz (10,000 watts) y newñc.p. 96.3 FM (Class B1-E). Difunde sobre el Internet. FundaÁ,,o Jo,,o Paulo II. Rua Jo,,o Paulo II s/n, Alto da Bela Vista 12630-000 o C.P. 57, 12630-070 Cachoeira Paulista, SP. Tel.: (12) 560-20222. Wellington Silva, Jardim, director. 24 hras. Website: <http://www.cancaonova.org.br> E-mail: radio@cancaonova.org.br (En la di·cese de Cachoeira do Sur) Fundada el 25 de mayo 1980.

S,,o Paulo: ZYK690 R·dio CanÁ,,o Nova 890 AM (50,000 watts day, 10,000 watts night), ZYE963 on 9685 kHz, ZYE964 on 15325 kHz, ZYE965 on 5955 kHz (todos/all 10,000 watts). Antepasada R·dio Gazeta. FundaÁ,,o C·sper L·bero, Universidade de C·sper L·bero, Avenida Paulista 900, 01310-1000. Became RCN January 1, 2003. (In the Archdiocese of S,,o Paulo)

S,,o Paulo: ZYK779 R·dio 9 de Julho 1600 AM (100,000 watts d·as, 20,000 watts noches) & ZYE952 9820 kHz (10,000 watts). Arzodi·cese of S,,o Paulo. FundaÁ,,o Metropolitana Paulista, Rua Manoel de Arz,,o 85, Freguesia do O, S,,o Paulo SP 02730-030. TelÈfonos: 5095-1847/0001-20, fax 825-6806. Website: http://www.arquidiocese-sp.org.br/radio9jul/radio9jul_aprese.htm E-mail: josp@arquidi·cese-sp.org.br E-mail: jornalismo9@aol.com.br (Catholic Radio Update July 7 via DXLD)

** CHINA. China National Radio (CNR 1) is also on 17910 kHz (out-of-band frequency). Observed since 1 July in the morning hours around 0400 UT. The transmitter used probably as a jammer, but nothing heard in background. GOOD DX, (Karel Honzik, the Czech Republic (Czechia),

HCDX via Mike Terry, BDXC-UK via DXLD)

** CUBA. IN CUBA, JULY 4 BASH 'LIKE POISON' FOR SCARED DISSIDENTS
By TRACEY EATON, Dallas Morning News

HAVANA - The short-wave radios were there, stuffed into blue plastic bags, free for the taking. Cold Bud Lights, Hershey's Kisses and Snickers bars were there, too. But this year's U.S.-sponsored Fourth of July celebration was different: Gone were dozens of Cuban artists, musicians and writers. A government crackdown -- in which 75 dissidents, journalists, librarians and others were jailed -- scared many of their compatriots off. Others weren't invited . . .
<http://www.miami.com/mld/miamiherald/6237596.htm>
(via Kim Elliott, DXLD)

** ECUADOR [non]. Why is it all so difficult? On both WINB and WWCR, UT Sun July 6, the DX Partyline played was not the latest one but the previous week's (Glenn Hauser, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

USA -- DX Partyline was heard via WWCR beginning at 0200 UT Sunday 7/6. Unfortunately, it was the 6/28 edition. It would be a shame if the WWCR broadcast always runs a week behind. There seems to be no reason for this, as there are over 12 hours after the 1230 UT broadcast from Ecuador to make it available. Frequency -- 5070 kHz.
(Dan Srebnick, NJ, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

More than that --- He used to produce it on Friday, and I believe mentioned moving it up to Thursday to accommodate the Australia relay. I notice that 0628 is the latest edition on the DXPL website, but there ought to be some other way to get it to the US stations apace. Or better yet, put the new edition up on DXPL website as soon as it is produced. WWCR was often a week late with VOA CW in the same timeslot (gh, DXLD)

** GALAPAGOS. Ecuador THE FRANCISCANS HAVE BROUGHT CATHOLIC RADIO TO THE GALAPAGOS ISLANDS FOR MORE THAN 28 YEARS

Puerto Aymara, Santa Cruz, The Galapagos, June 29 (CRU) --- An astounded Charles Darwin visited these islands 600 miles (970 km) west of the Ecuador coast in 1835 and found a biological time warp, a biokingdom of animals and plants some of which are unknown to the rest of the world. They had developed on their own, evolving in their own way. For Darwin, this was the key for which he had been looking and had developed one he did not invent; others had come up with the idea previously of the theory of evolution of simple life forms to complex ones.

The Franciscan Friars came to these islands, too, founding a mission

for the many who had settled on these islands. In the latter part of the 20th century, one of them, Padre Victor Maldonado, realized the benefits of having a Catholic radio station that would promote evangelization, of reaching those who would never set foot in a church. Thus it was that on February 12, 1975, HCSC8 Radio Santa Cruz went on the air.

Today Radio Santa Cruz 92.1 FM Stereo is on the air 24 hours, reaching almost all of the Gal·pagos. With the slogan of ``Evangelize, Educate, Entertain,`` the station serves the purpose of the Franciscans in bringing Christ to those who have forgotten Him. Radio is no stranger to the Franciscans in Ecuador; in the capital, Quito, they operate HCFF1 Radio Jes's de Gran Poder 670 AM and Francisco EstÈreo 102.5 FM for young people. Here, at Radio Santa Cruz, friars and laymen work together to bring Catholic radio to the islands. To see them, visit the Galerïa de Fotos; click on any one photo to enlarge it. The ``Personal`` page is not yet developed.

``Radio Santa Cruz has as its goal the announcement in an explicit manner the Gospel of Christ to the province and the distinct cultures of the country, found in the Gal·pagos. By means of programs deliberately planned according to the directives of the Catholic Church and the Franciscan community,`` say the Franciscans. These include

- informing and orienting the citizenry with objectivity and truthfulness about the principal local, national and international developments in distinct spheres of the cultural, social, political, economic, and religious life.
- forming and strengthening in a constructive and critical manner the religious, moral, and social conscience of the people in the light of the Christian message and Franciscan spirituality by means of programs that are educational and effect human development.
- órescuing and promoting religious, cultural, and social values in the Gal·pagos, promoting their artistic and folkloric manifestations
- offering airtime to groups excluded from society so that they can actively participate and find solutions to their problems and the full hope in Christ in the manner of St Francis of Assisi.
- óentertaining and broadcasting the authentic sense of Franciscan joy and joviality by means of its programming.

``Our programming is 24 hours a day, bringing you the best of local, national, and international newscasts now that we have the help by satellite of Corape [a national network in Ecuador], ALER (the Latin American Association of Broadcasting), ALRED (Latin America on the Net), with the best of the newscasts from Mexico to Patagonia, those

of Radio Vaticano, Pax Net from Miami, Radio Católica Mundial [WEWN Spanish service], Radio Netherlands, which offer information for our radio listeners the moment the news happens by means of news bulletins. We offer the best of Latin American music, the best of the vallenato, reggae, merengue, salsa, mucho mix, cumbia, tecnocumbia, Mexican ranchera, boleros, and romantic music.''

Local programming starts Monday through Friday at [UT -6] 5 a.m. sharp with ''Amanecer con Dios'' (Dawn with God), a religious program hosted by Friar Juan Luna. Recorded Ecuadorian music is heard from 6 until 6:30, after which Friar Luna hosts an hour and a half of news. Señor Oscar Chavez offers a program of folklore, ''Alma y Sentimiento Latinoamericano'' (Latin American Soul and Sentiment).

The three-hour block from 9 a.m. to noon is held by ''A Todo Parlante'' (Everyone Speaks), hosted by Angel Andagana. Padre Luna presents the news at noon, after which the Radio Vaticano half-hour newscast in Spanish is heard at 12:30. The afternoons and evenings are given over to various entertainment programs: classics, hosted by Señor Freddy Anthony in ''Agarra La Onda'' (Grabbing the Airwaves), variety, hosted by Anibal Conde in ''Antiestres''; an hour of dinnertime easy listening at 6 p.m., ''Mucho Mix'' hosted by Señor Daniel Chango from 7 until 9 p.m., after which music is offered out of the stations computerized audiobank.

Saturday programming begins at 5 a.m. with a Marian Hour (Despertar Mariano) done by the Franciscan Brothers. Friar Juan Luna offers national information and music in ''Ecuadorianisimos'' at 6 a.m., ''Boleros y Algos M's'' (Boleros and Something More) at 7 a.m. Señor Oscar Masaquiza presents a program of musical variety from 9 a.m. to 11 a.m. The Sisters of Charity do an hour-long magazine program, ''En Familia'' at 11 a.m. In the afternoon, a variety of music is heard from ALER and from the audiobank. Evening programs are hosted by disc jockeys Pikerman, Antony, and Sandro. Unlike weeknights, Saturday nights see live programming until midnight.

Sundays offer the most religious programming, taken from 5 a.m. to 9 a.m. from the satellite networks --- the station does not identify which, and from 7 p.m. to 8:30 p.m. sign-off, the Holy Mass and religious programming. The rest of the day between these two religious blocks of airtime is given to entertainment.

Listeners can hear Radio Santa Cruz all over the Internet at <http://www.puertoayora.com/radiosantacruz/> The Franciscan Friars write Catholic Radio Update that these pages will be developed and changed regularly.

Database

Gal·pagos Islas -- Santa Cruz: HCSC8 Radio Santa Cruz 92.1 FM (1,000 w). Hermanos Franciscanos. Avenida Charles Darwin, frente al Parque de San Francisco. Prefetura Apostólica de Gal·pagos. Puerto Ayora, Isla de Santa Cruz. Tel.: +5935 526109 Fax : +5935 526342 E-mail: radiosantacruz@gpsinter.net Website: <http://www.puertoayora.com/radiosantacruz> Padre Segundo Clarito Pucachaqui, director. Audiostreams using Windows Media. 24 hras. (Catholic Radio Update July 7 via DXLD)

** HONDURAS. FM to 104.5; at 0912 CDT, 92.3 San Pedro Sula, conversation with two girls and a guy in Spanish, mention of "San Pedro Sula", and slogan "rockin' pop". Good, strong with deep fades.

At 1039 CDT, 92.3 HONDURAS San Pedro Sula, still in with "rockin' pop", SP female DJ taking calls on the air. 73's and gud dx (Steve AB5GP Wiseblood, Boca Chica, Becah, Texas, July 4, WTFDA via DXLD) <http://www.stevenwiseblood.com/>

** INDONESIA. Op 4790 RRI-Fak Fak ging het 'best' tussen 2030 en 2100. De SCI was ook waarneembaar. Maar de reden dat deze beter ging heeft meer te maken met de muziek. Het lijkt er wel op dat ze daar om die tijd telkens dezelfde muziek draaien, met eer fluitje dat steeds hetzelfde melodietje repeteert en ook een doordringend bas-instrument. Bij mij is het idee dat dit Indisch zou klinken echter nog niet opgekomen. Vorige dinsdag was blijkbaar tot nogtoe het best voor de Irian Jaya stations. Hier een korte opname. <http://www.dxa.be/dxsounds/RRIFakfakmx.rm> Fakfak is er weer met alweer dezelfde muziek van 2033. Het lukt best in USB. Als het loopt zoals de vorige dagen duurt die muziek tot 2100 UT (Guido Schotmans, Belgium, July 4, BDXC via DXLD)

** INTERNATIONAL [and non]. Schedules - diverse
All clandestines compiled 24/24

(c) All clandestines 25 June 2003
Compiled from <http://www.eibi.de.vu/> by DXA375-Silvain Domen

Free to copy + distribute - Eike Bierwirth, Leipzig, Germany
Comments + corrections are always welcome [daily, u.o.s.]

0000 0030 Su	Conversando e.Cubanos S CUB 9955/USA
0000 2400	Star Star BS (Xin Xing) M CHN 8300 9725 11430 13750 15385
0030 0045 Su	La Hora de Chibas S CUB 9955/USA
0030 0100	V.o.National Salvation E KOR 1053 3480 4400
0030 0130 Mo	Radio Oriente Libre S CUB 9955/USA
0100 0200 Fr	Hmong Lao Radio LAO LAO 17540/UZB
0100 0200 Su	Radio Revista Lux S CUB 9955/USA

0130	0200	Mo	Conversando e.Cubanos S CUB 9955/USA
0200	0230		V.o.Iranian Kurdistan FS,KU ME 3975
0200	0500		V.o.People of Kurdistan A,KU ME 4025 4417
0200	0500		Vo.Toilers of Kurdistan A,KU ME 4245
0230	0315		Radio Payam-e Doost FS ME 7460/MDA
0230	0330		Radio Sadaye Kashmir UR SAs 6100/IND
0230	0330		V.o.Comm.Party of Iran FS ME 3880 4380
0230	0400		Radio Komala FS,KU ME 3928 4620
0300	0400		V.o.Conserv.Party Kurd.A,KU ME 4167
0300	0400		V.o.Mujahedin Ir.Kurd. FS,KU ME 4260-4290
0300	0420		V.o.Iraqi People (2) A ME 3900 5880
0300	0600		Echo of Hope K KRE 3985 6348
0300	0700		V.o.National Salvation K KOR 1053 3480 4400 4450 4557
0300	0700		Voice of the People K KRE 6518 6600
0325	0425	Sa-Th	V.o.Iranian Revolution KU ME 3880 4380
0330	0350		V.o.Peace and Democracy TIG Eaf 5500/ETH 6350/ETH
0330	0400		Voice of Homeland A SYR 7510/RUS-s
0340	0600		Radio Kurdistan A,KU ME 4120
0340	0600		V.o.Iraqi Kurdistan A,KU ME 4085
0400	0430	Sa-Th	V.o.Freedom and Renewal A SDN 6985
0400	0800		Denge Mesopotamia KU ME 15675/NOR-k
0430	0530		V.o.Comm.Party of Iran FS ME 3880 4380
0730	0830		Radio Sadaye Kashmir UR SAs 9890/IND
0745	1200		Ashur Radio, V.o.Zowaa A,ASY ME 9155
0800	0900		Voice of China M CHN 11940/TWN
0800	1600		Denge Mesopotamia KU ME 11530/MDA
0900	1100		Radio Indep. Mekumui SLM PNG 3850 (LSB)
0900	2100		Echo of Hope K KRE 3985 6348
1000	1030	135	LV de la Junta P.Cubana S CUB 9955/USA [M/W/F]
1000	1100	Sa	Foro Militar Cubano S CUB 9955/USA
1000	1200		V.o.National Salvation K KOR 1053 3480 4400
1030	1130	135	Entre Cubanos S CUB 9955/USA [M/W/F]
1100	2100		Voice of the People K KRE 3912
1200	1700		V.o.National Salvation K KOR 1053 3480 4400 4450 4557
1215	1300		Voice of Tibet TB As 15635/KAZ 15660/KAZ 21560/UZB 21720/UZB
1230	1300	Mo-Fr	Radio Free Vietnam VN SEA 9930/HWA
1300	1400	Mo-Fr	Radio Togo Libre F TGO 21760/AFS
1300	1430		VoJammu-Kashmir Freedom E SAs 5101.1
1300	0300		V.o.Iraqi People A IRQ 4875/ARS-j 9563/ARS
1315	2100		V.o.People of Kurdistan A,KU ME 1206 4025 4417
1330	1400	Mo-Sa	Que Huong Radio VN SEA 9930/HWA
1400	1500	Tu	Voice of Khmer Krom KH SEA 15660/RUS-v
1430	1515		Voice of Tibet TB As 17520/UZB 17540/UZB
1430	1525		Democr.Voice of Burma BR SEA 5910/KAZ 5945/UZB 17495/MDG
1430	1530		Radio Sadaye Kashmir UR SAs 6100/IND
1430	1530		V.o.Comm.Party of Iran FS ME 3880 4380

1430	1800		Vo.Toilers of Kurdistan A,KU ME 4245
1500	1530		V.o.Iranian Kurdistan KU,FS ME 3975
1500	1530		Voice of Homeland A SYR 12085/RUS-s 12120/RUS-s
1500	1557	Sa	V.o.Democratic Eritrea TIG WEu 5925/NOR-k
1500	1700		VoKurdistan Soc.Dem.Pty KU,A ME 4140
1520	2055		V.o.Iraqi Kurdistan A,KU ME 4085
1530	1600		Voice of Sudan A EAf 8000/ERI
1530	1630		V.o.Iranian Revolution KU ME 3880 4380
1600	1630	We,Sa	Tigrean Int. Solidarity TIG EAf 15265/D-j STILL ON???
1600	1700		Radio Freedom KU ME 3900
1600	1700		Radio Kurdistan A,KU ME 4120
1600	1700		Voice of Independence A,KU ME 4160
1600	1700		FPM V.o.Lebanon Liberty A ME 11645/RUS-s
1600	1730		Radio Komala FS,KU ME 3928 4620
1600	1800		Ashur Radio, V.o.Zowaa ASY ME 9155
1600	1900		SW Radio Africa E ZWE 4880
1630	1700		Radio International FS IRN 13800/MDA
1630	1730		V.o.Comm.Party of Iran FS ME 3880 4380
1630	1730		Radio Voice of Iran FS IRN 17510/F
1630	1755	We,Th	V.o.Southern Azerbaijan AZ IRN 9375
1700	1757	Su	Voice of Komala KU/FS ME 7560/NOR-k
1700	1800	Sa	Dejen Radio TIG EAf 12120/RUS-s
1700	1800	235	Mesopotamian RTV KU ME 7560/RUS-s [Tue/Wed/Fri]
1700	1800	Su	Radio Solidarity TIG ETH 12120/RUS-s
1700	1800		V.o.Mojahedin Ir.Kurd. KU,FS ME 4260-4290
1700	1800	2357	V.o.Oromo Liberation OO EAf 15670/D-j [Tu/We/Fr/Su]
1700	1830		Radio Komala KU,FS ME 3930 4610
1730	1758	Su	V.o.Eritrean People TIG EAf 9990/NOR-k
1730	1800	Mo,Th	Sagalee Oromiyaa OO EAf 12120/RUS-s
1755	1925		V.o.Iraqi People (2) A ME 3900 5880
1800	1827	Su	V.o.Eritrean People TIG WEu 7530/NOR-s
1800	1845		Payam-e-Doost FS ME 7480/MDA
1800	1900	Su	V.o.Ethiopian Salvation AH EAf 7520/RUS-a
1800	2000	Mo-Sa	Radio Yaran FS IRN 7525/NOR-k
1800	2000		Voice of Reform A ARS 15705/NOR-k
1800	2057		Radio Voice of Iran FS ME 7525/NOR-k ???
1830	1930	Su	V.o.Ethiopian Salvation AH EAf 12120/RUS-s
1900	1930	Mo-Fr	NIG Jakada Radio Internat. HA WAF 15170/AFS (not c?)
2000	2100	Su	Radio Togo Libre F TGO 12125/AFS
2000	2100	Su	Voice of Ethiopia E Eu 7520/NOR-k
2000	0030		V.o.National Salvation K KOR 1053 3480 4400 4450 4557
2020	2030		V.o.Iraqi Kurdistan E ME 4085
2100	2200		Fang Guang Ming Radio M FE 6035/RUS-s 9625/RUS-s
2230	2330		Voice of China M CHN 7270/TWN
2300	2400	Sa	Foro Militar Cubano S CUB 9955/USA
2300	2400	Su	Radio Revista Lux S CUB 9955/USA
2300	0100		Voice of the People K KRE 6600
2330	0030		Democratic Voice of Burma BR SEA 9435/D-j 9760/MDG

(via S. Domen, Jun 28, 2003 in DXA-ML via CRW via DXLD)

**** INTERNATIONAL VACUUM [non]. COSMIC CALL TO SEND EARTHLY MESSAGE TO FIVE STARS**

WASHINGTON (Reuters) - Space entrepreneurs plan to beam best wishes on Saturday toward five sun-like stars, hoping intelligent beings will get the message. The broadcast will emanate from a 230-foot wide dish at the Evpatoriya Radio Astronomy Facility in Ukraine. Mission control is at Roswell, New Mexico, where some believe an alien spaceship came to Earth 56 years ago this week. . .
http://story.news.yahoo.com/news?tmpl=story&u=/nm/20030704/sc_nm/space_call_dc
more information is available online at <http://www.teamencounter.com>
(via Curtis Sadowski, WTFDA via DXLD)

**** IRAN [and non]. IRAN as DX TARGET** By Anker Petersen, DSWCI " 01
July 2003 Shortwave schedules in UT for the A03 period. All stations have been monitored in June 2003 except when mentioned otherwise.
Thank you to our members Bjarke Vestesen and Nader Javaheri for valuable assistance. Please note that some of the international broadcasters do use more frequencies, but they were not audible here in Denmark.

1. BROADCASTS FROM IRAN

The Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting (IRIB), Tehran, has an extensive External service called the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran (VOIRI) broadcasting in 30 different languages with up to 500 kW transmitters. In this survey the shortwave schedules of the broadcasts in Farsi (= Persian), Kurdish, Azeri, Armenian, Arabic, English, French and German are mentioned. The complete schedule can be found on <http://www.irib.com/worldservice> and in the Shortwave Guide, Volume 2 from the WRTH.

A. Broadcasts in national languages

6200	VOIRI, Tehran 1430-1657 Azeri // 6220.
6220	VOIRI, Tehran 1430-1657 Azeri // 6200.
7230	VOIRI, Tehran 1630-1727 Armenian.
11700	VOIRI, Tehran 0930-0957 Armenian.
13710	VOIRI, Tehran 0330-0527 Azeri.
15084	VOIRI, Tehran 1030-1157 1630-1727 1930-2027 2230-2327 Farsi relay of HS 1.
15425	VOIRI, Tehran 0330-0527 Kurdish.
15440	VOIRI, Tehran 1130-1427 Kurdish.
15605	VOIRI, Tehran 1430-1627 Kurdish.

B. Broadcasts in some other languages

3985 VOIRI, Tehran 1630-1927 2030-0127 Arabic // 7285 9705.
 6025 VOIRI, Tehran 1630-1927 2030-2127 Arabic // 3985.
 7245 VOIRI, Tehran 1530-1627 English // 9635 11775.
 7285 VOIRI, Tehran 1530-1927 2030-0327 Arabic // 3985 9705.
 9560 VOIRI, Tehran 2330-0027 French.
 9590 VOIRI, Tehran 0030-0227 English // 11920.
 9635 VOIRI, Tehran 1530-1627 English // 7245 11775.
 9705 VOIRI, Tehran 1630-1927 2030-0327 Arabic // 3985 7285.
 9800 VOIRI, Tehran 1930-2027 English // 11670 11860.
 9870 VOIRI, Tehran 2130-2227 English.
 9935 VOIRI, Tehran 1730-1927 2030-2227 Arabic // 3985 7285 9705.
 11670 VOIRI, Tehran 1930-2027 English // 9800 11860.
 11710 VOIRI, Tehran 2130-0127 Arabic // 3985.
 11740 VOIRI, Tehran 1630-1927 2030-0327 Arabic // 3985 7285 9705.
 11765 VOIRI, Tehran 1730-1827 German.
 11775 VOIRI, Tehran 1530-1627 English // 7245 9635.
 11860 VOIRI, Tehran 1830-1927 French // 11880 15084. 1930-2027
 English // 9800 11670.
 11880 VOIRI, Tehran 1830-1927 French // 11860 15084.
 11920 VOIRI, Tehran 0030-0227 English // 9590.
 13770 VOIRI, Tehran 0330-1527 Arabic // 13820 15125 15150.
 13820 VOIRI, Tehran 1230-1627 Arabic // 13770 15125 15150.
 15084 VOIRI, Tehran 0730-0827 German // 17590. 1830-1927 French //
 11860 11880.
 15125 VOIRI, Tehran 0330-1627 Arabic // 13770 13820 15150.
 15150 VOIRI, Tehran 0330-1627 Arabic // 13770 13820 15125.
 17590 VOIRI, Tehran 0730-0827 German // 15084, ex 11855.
 17780 VOIRI, Tehran 0630-0727 French // 21645.
 21645 VOIRI, Tehran 0630-0727 French // 17780.
 21730 VOIRI, Tehran 1030-1127 English.

C. CLANDESTINE BROADCASTS

3900 Voice of Iraqi People, Voice of the Iraqi Communist Party,
 Iraqi Kurdistan 0300-0430 1630-1900v Arabic, ID: ``Huna sawt al-
 Shab al-Iraqi, idha'atu al-Hizb al-Shuju'i al-Iraqi'', (to Iraq)
 // 5900v, d 3893 - 3905. Ramadan extended schedule. Associated
 with the Voice of Komalah
 3900 Voice of Komalah (R Freedom), Iran 1500-1600 Kurdish, ID: ``Aira
 ezgay azadiya, dangi hizbi shuyu'i kurdistani Iraq``; (to Iraq),
 d 3897-3905. (Komalah = Kurdish Section of the Communist Party
 of Iraqi Kurdistan). Not reported since February 2003.
 3985 Voice of Palestine, Voice of Palestinian Islamic Revolution via
 VOIRI 1930-2027 Arabic // 6025 9705 9935 11740, ID: ``Huna
 Tehran, Sawt al-Filistin, Sawt al-Thawrah al-Islamiyah al-
 Filistiniyah`` (to Israel).
 6025 Voice of Palestine, Voice of Palestinian Islamic Revolution via

VOIRI 1930-2027 Arabic // 3985(ID) 9705 9935 11740.
 7285 Voice of Palestine, Voice of Palestinian Islamic Revolution via
 VOIRI 1930-2027 Arabic // 3985(ID) 6025 9705 9935 11740. QRM R
 Polonia.
 9705 Voice of Palestine, Voice of Palestinian Islamic Revolution via
 VOIRI 1930-2027 Arabic // 3985(ID) 6025 9935 11740.
 9935 Voice of Palestine, Voice of Palestinian Islamic Revolution via
 VOIRI 1930-2027 Arabic // 3985(ID) 6025 9705 11740.
 11740 Voice of Palestine, Voice of Palestinian Islamic Revolution via
 VOIRI 1930-2027 Arabic // 3985(ID) 6025 9705 9935.

2. BROADCASTS TOWARDS IRAN

D. International broadcasts

5860 R Farda, Washington via Un. Arab Emirates 1900-2100 Farsi // 11670 11985
 6195 BBC, London via United Kingdom 1400-1500 1600-1700 Farsi // 15155 15380
 7115 AIR, Delhi 1615-1730 Farsi // 9910
 7140 China R International, Beijing 1800-1900 Farsi // 9670 15595
 7165 BBC, London via Cyprus 0200-0300 Farsi // 11750 11865
 7245 R Tajikistan, DushanbĖ 0200-0300 0415-0500 1500-1600 1715-1800 Farsi
 7280 VOA, Washington via Greece 1700-1900 Farsi // 9680
 7285 R Tashkent International, Uzbekistan 1630-1700 Farsi // 9715
 7305 Voice of Russia, Moscow 1400-1600 Farsi // 9360 12015
 7550 R Pakistan, Islamabad 1715-1800 Farsi
 9360 Voice of Russia, Moscow 1400-1600 Farsi // 7305 12015
 9435 R Farda, Washington via Greece 1400-1700 Farsi // 13680 17670 17750
 9510 R Farda, Washington via Greece 0400-0830 Farsi // 9795 15185 15290 17835
 9570 China R International, Beijing 1500-1530 Farsi // 11700
 9615 R Farda, Washington via Germany 0030-0200 Farsi // 9795 9805
 9650 FEBA Radio via Armavir, Russia 1530-1630 Farsi, ex 9495
 9670 China R International, Beijing 1800-1900 Farsi // 7140 15595
 9680 VOA, Washington via Greece 1700-1900 Farsi // 7280
 9715 R Tashkent International, Uzbekistan 1630-1700 1830-1900 Farsi // 7285
 9750 R Kuwait, Kuwait 0800-1000 Farsi
 9775 R Farda, Washington via Greece 0200-0400 Farsi // 9795 9805
 9795 R Farda, Washington via Germany 0030-0600 Farsi // 9510 9615 9775 9805 15185
 9805 R Farda, Washington via Morocco 0030-0400 Farsi // 9615 9775 9795
 9835 VOA, Washington via Morocco 0300-0400 Farsi // 11985
 9875 BBC, London via United Kingdom 0200-0400 Farsi // 11750 11865

13645
 9910 AIR, Delhi 1615-1730 Farsi // 7115
 9960 Trans World R via Albania 1630-1745 Farsi // 12100
 9960 R Farda, Washington via Sri Lanka 2000-2130 Farsi // 5860 11960
 11985
 11605 Kol Israel, Jerusalem 1400-1530 Farsi // 13850 15640
 11670 R Farda, Washington via Greece 1900-2000 Farsi // 5860 11985
 11700 China R International, Beijing 1500-1530 Farsi // 9570
 11705 R Farda, Washington via Germany 1700-1900 Farsi // 11845
 11745 BSKSA, Riyadh 1400-1600 Farsi
 11750 BBC, London via Oman 0200-0300 Farsi // 11865
 11750 BBC, London via Cyprus 0300-0400 Farsi // 13645
 11795 Voice of Turkey, Ankara 0830-0930 Farsi // 17705
 11815 VOA, Washington via Sri Lanka 1900-2000 Farsi // 12030
 11845 R Farda, Washington via Sri Lanka 1700-1900 Farsi // 11705
 11865 BBC, London via Cyprus 0200-0300 Farsi // 11750
 11960 R Farda, Washington via Thailand 2000-2130 Farsi // 5860 9960
 11985
 11965 Adventist World R via Moosbrunn, Austria 0330-0400 Farsi
 11985 VOA, Washington via Morocco 0300-0400 Farsi // 9835
 11985 R Farda, Washington via Germany 1900-2130 Farsi // 5860 9960
 11670 11960
 12015 Voice of Russia, Moscow 1400-1600 Farsi // 7305 9360
 12030 VOA, Washington via Germany 1900-2000 Farsi // 11815
 12040 VOA, Washington via Germany 0400-0500 Kurdish
 12100 Trans World R via Albania 1630-1745 Farsi // 9960
 13610 BBC, London via Thailand 1600-2000 Farsi // 15380 15470
 13645 BBC, London via Cyprus 0300-0400 Farsi // 11750
 13680 R Farda, Washington via Greece 0800-1400 Farsi // 21530, jammed
 13680 R Farda, Washington via Germany 1400-1700 Farsi // 9435 17670
 17750, jammed
 13850 Kol Israel, Jerusalem 1400-1500 (Fr,Sa ñ 1530) Farsi // 11605
 15640
 15155 BBC, London via Thailand 1400-1500 Farsi // 6195 17800
 15185 R Farda, Washington via Greece 0400-0600 Farsi // 9510 9795
 15290
 15230 Deutsche Welle, Bonn via Germany 0900-0930 Farsi // 17820
 15245 Deutsche Welle, Bonn via Germany 1230-1300 Farsi // 17545
 15290 R Farda, Washington via Greece 0400-0830 Farsi // 9510 9795
 15185 17835
 15380 BBC, London via Singapore 1600-2000 Farsi // 6195 13610 15470
 15420 BBC, London via Oman 1000-1100 Farsi // 17870 21515
 15470 BBC, London via Singapore 1600-2000 Farsi // 6195 13610 15380
 15480 R Cairo, Egypt 1330-1530 Farsi
 15545 VOA, Washington via Greece 1600-1700 Kurdish // 17765
 15595 China R International, Beijing via Russia 1800-1830 Farsi // 7140 9670
 15640 Kol Israel, Jerusalem 1400-1530 (Fr,Sa ñ1500) Farsi // 11605

13850
 15715 IBRA via Germany 1430-1500 1600-1630 Farsi
 15775 Voice of Hope via Germany 1500-1530 (Sa 1515-1600) Farsi
 17545 Deutsche Welle, Bonn via Russia 1230-1300 Farsi // 15245, jammed
 17670 R Farda, Washington via United Kingdom 1600-1700 Farsi // 9435
 13680
 17705 Voice of Turkey, Ankara 0830-0930 Farsi // 11795
 17750 R Farda, Washington via United Kingdom 1400-1600 Farsi // 9435
 13680
 17765 VOA, Washington via Morocco 1600-1700 Kurdish // 15545
 17800 BBC, London via Cyprus 1400-1500 Farsi // 6195 15155
 17820 Adventist World R via Moosbrunn, Austria 1630-1700 Farsi
 17820 Deutsche Welle, Bonn via Russia 0900-0930 Farsi // 15230
 17835 R Farda, Washington via Greece 0600-0730 Farsi // 9510 15290
 17835 R Farda, Washington via Morocco 0730-0830 Farsi // 9510 15290
 17845 AIR, Delhi 0400-0430 Farsi
 17870 BBC, London via Cyprus 1000-1100 Farsi // 15420 21515
 21515 BBC, London via United Kingdom 1000-1100 Farsi // 15420 17870
 21530 R Farda, Washington via Sri Lanka 0800-1400 Farsi // 13680,
 alternative to 21650.

E. Clandestine broadcasts towards Iran by political opposition groups

- 3880 Voice of Iranian Revolution, possibly via Kazakhstan
 0230-0330 1430-1530 Kurdish. ID: ``Dangi shurashi Iranya
 Kurdistana``. S/on: ``The Internationale``. Produced by the
 Kurdish Communist Party of Iran (Komalah) (to Iran) // 4380v, d
 3875,7ñ3880,8. Not reported since Feb. 2003
- 3880 Voice of the Communist Party of Iran, possibly via Kazakhstan
 0400-0500 1630-1730 Farsi // 4380v, ID: ``Seda-ye Hezb-e
 Komunist-e Irana``, ``Radyo Komalah``. Opens and closes with
 ``The Internationale``. Produced by the Kurdish Communist Party
 of Iran (Komalah) (to Iran), d 3870 - 3890.2
- 3930 Voice of Komala 0225-0300 1555-1700v Kurdish, ID: ``Eira dengi
 Komala, dengi azadi e socializmu`` (Voice of Komala, Voice of
 Freedom and Socialism``). 0300-0330 1700v-1730v Farsi, ID:
 ``Radio Komala`` and ``In seda-ye Radio Payama, Radio Payam-seda-
 ye parezgaran-e azadi Kordestana, sada-ye amnestizi y irbayda
 Iran, seda-ye azadi e socializmu`` (To Iran) // 4610v. Produced
 by a faction separated from Komalah, ck 3900. Not daily, d 3925-
 3935. Jammed. Not reported since April 2003.
- 3975 Voice of Iranian Kurdistan, Al-Sulaymaniyah, No. Iraq 0200-0400
 1330-1500 Kurdish, ID: ``Aira dangi Kurdistan Irana``, 0400-0430
 1500-1530 Farsi ID: ``Seda-ye Kordestan-e Iran``, (to Iran).
 Produced by the Democratic Party of Iranian Kurdistan, Canada.
 Ex 3985. Not reported since 27 March 2003
- 4380 Voice of Iranian Revolution, possibly via Kazakhstan 0230-0330
 1430-1530 Kurdish // 3880 (ID + details), (to Iran), d 4370-

4380,8

4380 Voice of the Communist Party of Iran, possibly via Kazakhstan 0400-0500 1630-1730 Farsi // 3880 (ID + details); d 4365,6 - 4380,8. Not reported since March 2003

4610 Voice of Komala 0225-0300 1555-1700v Kurdish, 0300-0330 1700-1730v Farsi // 3930v(ID) 6810, (to Iran). Not daily; d 4600-4625. Jammed. Not reported since April 03

4650 Voice of Mojahed 0127-0535 1058-1135 1327-1732 Farsi, ID: ``Sedy-ye Mojahed, seda-ye Mojahedine Khalq Iran``, ``Inja Radio Seda-ye Mojahed ast`` (= This is Radio Voice of the Crusader). Jumping in steps of 5 kHz to avoid jammer, d 4620- 4690 // 5350v 5650v 6450v 6750v 6950v 7050v 8250v 8350v 8600v 8850v and 9250v. Was off the air Apr-May 2003, but is now back from unknown site.

5350 Voice of Mojahed 0127-0535 1058-1135 1327-1732 Farsi, ck 4650v (ID + details), d 5270-5380

5650 Voice of Mojahed 0127-0535 1058-1135 1327-1732 Farsi, ck 4650v (ID + details), d 5630-5680

5900 Voice of Iraqi People, Iraqi Kurdistan 0300-0430 1630-1900v A // 3900v (ID), to Iraq, d 5883ñ5905

6450 Voice of Mojahed 0127-0535 1058-1135 1327-1732 Farsi,ck 4650v (ID + details),d 6420 - 6480

6750 Voice of Mojahed 0127-0535 1327-1732 Farsi, ck 4650v (ID + details), d 6720 - 6790

6950 Voice of Mojahed 0127-0535 1058-1135 1327-1732 Farsi, ck 4650v (ID + details), d 6920 - 6990

7050 Voice of Mojahed 0127-0535 1058-1135 1327-1732 Farsi, ck 4650v (ID + details), d 7020 - 7080

7460 R Payam-e Doost, via Maiac, Moldova or Kazakhstan 0230-0315 Farsi (Baha'i religion) to Iran. Produced by Payam-e Doost (Message from a friend), Great Falls, Virginia, USA.

7480 R Payam-e Doost, via Maiac, Moldova 1800-1830 Farsi (Baha'i religion), to Iran, ck 7460

7525 R Yaran (Friends), via Kvits`y, Norway W 1800-2100 Farsi to Iran, ID: ``Radio Yaran ñ AFN``. Satellite audio. Anti-Iran Government. Produced by American Farsi Netlink, CA, USA Broker: Merlin. Replaced by 15740 and 15650. Not reported since May 2003

7560 Mesopotamian Radio & TV, Arbil, Iraq, via Samara, Russia Tu/We/Fr 1700-1800 Kurdish dialects, ID: ``Denge Radio Televisione Mezopotamia`` plus humming woman (to Iraq). Also ID` is in English, Arabic and Farsi. Broker: TDP

7560 Voice of Komala, via Kvits`y, Norway Su 1700-1730 Kurdish, ID: ``Eira dengi Komala, Eira dengi Komala, dengi KomalaÖ. dengi azadiÖ dengi (revat) kommunisti..``, 1730-1757 Farsi, ID: ``In seda-ye Komala, In seda-ye Komala, Seda-ye Komalei, Seda-yeÖ Kommunisti Kurdistan.``,

Seda-yeÖ to Iran. Broker: TDP, ck 3930

8250 Voice of Mojahed 0127-0535 1058-1135 1327-1732 Farsi, ck 4650(ID + details), d 8220- 8280

8350 Voice of Mojahed 0127-0535 1058-1135 1327-1732 Farsi, ck 4650(ID + details), d 8320- 8380

8600 Voice of Mojahed 0127-0535 1058-1135 1327-1732 Farsi, ck 4650(ID + details), d 8570- 8630

8850 Voice of Mojahed 0127-0535 1058-1135 1327-1732 Farsi, ck 4650(ID + details), d 8820- 8880

9250 Voice of Mojahed 0127-0535 1058-1135 1327-1732 Farsi, ck 4650(ID + details), d 9220- 9280

9375 Voice of Southern Azerbaijan, via Israel (?) [reported in DXLD as via Azerbaijan] Th 1530-1555v Azeri, ID: ``Danisir cenub Azerbaican Radiosu``, to the Azeri population in NW Iran; last log 08 May 2003

11530 Voice of Mesopotamia, Arbil, Iraq, via Maiac, Moldova 0800-1600 Kurdish dialects: Kurmanji/Zazaki/Sorani to Iraq, ID: ``Denge Mezopotamya``. Alt fq 15415 15620, ck 15675. Produced by Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK) and backed by Syria. Broker: TDP

13800 R International, via Maiac, Moldova Apr-Oct: W 1630-1715 Farsi, ID: ``Radio International Hezbe Komunist-e Khargar-e Iran``, ``Radio Anternacional-e``. Produced by the Worker Communist Party of Iran (WCP). Nov-Mar on 7490. Broker: Merlin

15675 Voice of Mesopotamia, Arbil, Iraq, via Kvits`y, Norway 0400ñ 0800 Kurdish dialects: Kurmanji/Zazaki/Sorani (to Iraq), ck 11530(ID). Broker: TDP

17525 R Voice of Iran, via Issoudun, France (or Maiac, Moldova) 1530-1730 Farsi, ID: ``Radio Seda-ye Iran``. Produced by KRSI, USA. Ex 11575 17510; jammed

(Anker Petersen, Denmark, DSWCI, July 5, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

** IRAQ [non]. via Javaradio Sweden- CLANDESTINE from SAUDI ARABIA

9563 Voice of the Iraqi People (p) caught slogan/ID at 2259 July 5 by man in Arabic as Voice of the Iraqi People. News followed till 2309 then music. Too weak, could only catch about 10% of what they were saying (Hans Johnson, WY, Cumbredx mailing list via DXLD)

** JAMAICA. My \$25 e-skip [?] is paying off! As of 10:00 am [EDT]

89.1 RJR Kingston JAMAICA

90.5 French unID

90.1 "ici Radio-Canada" but NOT from Canada [how do you know?]

TV 2-3 wiped out, 4-6 unaffected

(Tim McVey, Warrenton, VA, July 4, WTFDA via DXLD)

Times are CDT July 4:

1044 93.5 R. Mona, light Jamaican guitar/vocal music, slogan "Radio Mona", promo for Classic music program "weekdays at 9"

1051 93.7 R. Mona, //93.5, w/ Jamaican guitar/vocal music, male dj w/Jamaican accent.

1055 94.1 RJR, Caribbean accented man & woman with a discussion about "dust collection" in the West Indies, 1059 ending program

"Caribbean Vision". "The time is 11:00 at the RJR News Centre",
"This is RJR headline news", 1104 "94-FM Real Jamaican Radio"
(Steven Wiseblood, Boca Chica Beach, Texas, AB5GP, WTFDA via DXLD)

** LIBERIA. via Javaradio Sweden: 5100 Radio Liberia Int'l trying to
this one here at 2100, no joy here or on reported 6100 (Hans Johnson,
WY, Jul 5, Cumbredx mailing list via DXLD)

** NIGERIA [non]. Add'l broadcasts via IRRS-Shortwave to Europe of
Radio Abeokuta.org will be aired this week-end as follows:

Sat July 5, 2003 at 10:30 CE[D]T (0830 UT) on 13,840 kHz
Sat July 5, 2003 at 21:30 CE[D]T (1930 UT) on 5,775 kHz
Sun July 6, 2003 at 10:30 CE[D]T (0830 UT) on 13,840 kHz

R. Abeokuta airs to Europe each Friday at 2200 CE[D]T (2000 UT) on
5775 kHz via IRRS-Shortwave, with a repeat on the following Wednesday
at the same time and freq. Reports to reports@nexus.org or
info@abeokuta.org 73, de (Ron Norton, IRRS, Cumbredx mailing list via
DXLD)

** RUSSIA [non]. ALL-RADIO BRIGADE LEADS A PARADE

MOSCOW, VT -- There won't be 76 trombones leading the Moscow Fourth of
July parade. But there will be about a dozen radios. Members of the
Moscow All Men's Marching Radio Band will carry them on their
shoulders, backed by radios on front lawns and windowsills tuned to a
local radio station that plays Sousa marches and other appropriate
selections.

The Radio Band will be followed by floats, firetrucks, antique cars,
horses and an occasional llama down a tenth-of-a-mile stretch of the
main street past the Moscow General Store and back. "It's the shortest
parade in the world. If you miss it by 10 minutes, you've missed it,"
said Tom Hamilton, one of the founders of the parade, a tradition that
began modestly in 1976 in this community of about 200.

The star attraction is the Moscow All Ladies Lawn Chair Drill Team, a
group of women 50 and older who perform a routine with old metal lawn
chairs (Washington Post July 4 via Kim Elliott, DXLD) WTFK?

** SRI LANKA. SLBC noted on 7302.5 in Sinhala at 1545-1850 probably
beamed to Middle East in parallel to old frequency of 11775. 73 (Jose
Jacob, VU2JOS, AT0J, July 6, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

** UKRAINE. 12040, 0319-, Radio Ukraine International Jul 6. DX
program with Alexander Yegorev in English. Unfortunately, it's the
same program I've heard the previous two weeks. Perhaps Alexander is

on holidays. Fair to good reception tonight (Volodya Salmaniw, Victoria, BC, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

I think it's the rule rather than exception for this (and other?) RUI programs to repeat for several weeks (a month?) at a time, tho they don't make this clear in schedules. Perhaps they got the idea from CONTINENT OF MEDIA, but I hope it doesn't catch on (Glenn Hauser, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

** U K [non]. Re BBC at 0700 UT via KWMU:

Will, this looks like the schedule that's supposed to be in place. According to http://www.pri.org/PublicSite/listeners/programs/pop_up/bbc_schedule_sum_03.html (or <http://tinyurl.com/g2ij> if the above doesn't work in your browser) the science programs are in the 0700 UT hour. Rounding out the hour is Analysis / From Our Own Correspondent / The Instant Guide, depending on the day (Richard Cuff / Allentown, PA, swprograms via DXLD)

** U S A. WINB still doesn't have it together for the DX Block Saturday evening: 12160 cut on during a piano rendition of the Star Spangled Banner, evidently considered frequency-change-transition music, rather disrespectfully, akin to WWCR's steel drums. It was about 0002 before DXPL started, but it was *last week's* show, not this week's. Again it was cut off before it finished at 0030 --- must they automate this? I see on the DXPL website that it runs 29:30. ID, and finally the correct edition of WOR (1189) at the correct time. Again it was rather undermodulated compared to the ID. 0100 this week's Wavescan (Glenn Hauser, OK, DX LISTENING DIGEST) see ECUADOR

** U S A. 1570 WGSR Update --- Hello Members, I want to thank everyone who offered suggestions, pointers, etc., on my concerns about WGSR 1570 Fernandina Beach - Jacksonville, FL.

At low tide I discovered that the ground strapping that runs from the top of the cement pylon/anchor down its side to the strapping that creates a square shape on the ground/mud surface has separated at the connection point. This is going to receive the necessary attention right away. When I took photos/poked around it was high tide. WGSR's single Rohn 25 tower sits in a tidal marsh right next to the studios/transmitter. Base impedance measurements were taken, the coaxial cable, processor, antenna unit, etc. were inspected by a fellow from Balsy's of Orlando, FL. Less than a mile's distance from the antenna tower are large cargo cranes for the Port Of Fernandina, about three blocks away to the westerly-northwesterly direction. Also, about four blocks to the north-north-easterly direction, a metal smokestack from a pulp mill stands about 10 to 15 stories high. They raise concerns of

impact on our signal, with re-radiation and such.

The good thing is that the company that is in the process of consummating the purchase of WGSR (to become WNNR - call sign reserved) commits itself wholly to do what it takes to ensure WGSR is back up to tolerances/specs/etc. I've never seen such a strong commitment since I've first been associated with the station in 1997.

The local elements of the programming started this week with the AM drive and late morning shows and PM drive show. It is formatted as Sports and Financial Talk. Outside of the local content, the station runs Sporting News Radio Network.

Talent for AM and PM drive is impressive, none like I've seen at the station ever. AM drive is a duo who are local TV Sports Anchors in the PM at WTLV TV NBC 12 \\WJXX TV ABC 25; when both stations are combined they have the top rated sportscasts in the market. They also host other TV Sports features that rate accordingly. The PM drive host comes from ESPN 560 KLZ Denver, CO. Dino Costa is a strong personality with great connections inside of professional sporting organizations, and is a no-holds barred type of guy who voices his opinion even if it is controversial.

The General Manager, Bernie Daigle, comes Originally from New Haven, Connecticut where he's headed sales at WAVZ, WELI and a number of other stations in that general area. He later moved to head up the sales team at Clear Channel in the West Palm Beach market. He has been very successful in advertising.

The Sales Director, Mark Fitzmayer, comes from Radio One in Cincinnati. Hard work is second nature to him and I can see in his management style that together with the GM, "The Winner AM 1570" should fare well. State of the art studios and office suite was built, and now the focus is on the engineering end now that they've taken possession of the station from RJM Communications.

The company, Florida Sports News Networks, LLC, is pursuing a CP for change of COL from Fernandina Beach, FL to Orange Park, FL and power upgrade from 10 kw NDA days to 50 kw directional days and between 7 to 3.3 kw directional at night. This necessitates building a five tower inline array. As soon as the CP is authorized, they will start the build-out of the 50 kw plant.

So as you can see, these are exciting times for what started out 50 years ago as a sleepy 1 kw daytimer in the coastal tidelands of Florida (Ron Gitschier, Palm Coast, Florida, NRC-AM via DXLD)

Ron: I don't know if the Navy taught you how to weld or braze metals,

but use silver solder to attach those sections together, and if possible drill some hole in the strap and mechanically bond it together with stainless steel 3/8x.25 nuts/washer/screw. When you silver solder work some of the solder into that mechanical connection so that it bonds the strap together and flows near your mechanical connections. This will insure a good ground with the salt water corrosion you have down there, as well as allow for any heating the strap might take on a good lightning strike.

If you need some specific instructions don't hesitate to write. I've repaired more than my share of ground systems in my lifetime. It seems that a lot of arrays built in the mid to late sixties suffered from ground system erosion, as well as defective welds and soldering. In fact, one array I helped on was soldered with 60/40 Solder!! |g|
(Fred Vobbe, OH, ibid.)

**** U S A. CLEAR CHANNEL TARGETS ANOTHER RADIO FREQUENCY**
July 2, 2003 BY ROBERT FEDER SUN-TIMES COLUMNIST

The biggest gets bigger: Clear Channel Communications, the radio behemoth that owns more than 1,200 stations nationwide, is looking to add a seventh outlet in Chicago.

Clear Channel is awaiting Federal Communications Commission approval to put a new signal on the air -- way at the far end of the dial at 1690 AM. (While most older radios don't reach that far, the FCC has expanded the AM broadcast spectrum beyond 1600.)

John Gehron, regional vice president of Clear Channel's Chicago station group, confirmed plans to add the signal, but said no decision has been made on the station's format, call letters or transmitter site.

In a filing with the FCC in July 2001, Clear Channel applied for a radio construction permit in west suburban Berwyn. At the time, M Street Daily called it "a worthwhile wager [for Clear Channel], given the potential 6 million listeners in Chicagoland."

In Chicago, Clear Channel now owns one AM station, WGCI-AM (1390), and five FM stations -- WGCI-FM (107.5), WKSC-FM (103.5), WLIT-FM (93.9), WNUA-FM (95.5) and WVAZ-FM (102.7). (via George Thurman, DXLD)

When the new radio version of "The Twilight Zone" debuts this weekend on WGN-AM (720), it will include something extra for fans of the news/talk station. Each weekly episode will feature a cameo appearance by a different WGN personality.

The opening installment, "A Kind of Stopwatch," starring Lou Diamond

Phillips, has a part for WGN morning host Spike O'Dell. Based on Rod Serling's original scripts, the locally produced and nationally syndicated series will air at midnight Saturdays.

* Also debuting this weekend is the new weekly sketch comedy series starring Chicago's Schadenfreude comedy troupe. The premiere, including a special tribute to Mayor Daley, will air at 8:30 p.m. Sunday on WBEZ (Feder column, July 4, Chicago Sun-Times via DXLD)

** U S A. What do new FCC rules mean for Iowa?

NEW DAY FOR MEDIA

By TISH WILLIAMS, Des Moines Register Staff Writer, 07/06/2003

Media companies that have been nibbling here and there at Iowa's news outlets are now free to sit down at the table and start gobbling up properties in earnest.

For decades, the Federal Communications Commission maintained strict limits on the ownership of newspapers, television stations and radio stations in American cities. Its rules were meant to ensure a chorus of voices, to keep any one company from dominating the media outlets in a particular town.

The FCC decided recently that its rules were outdated, and on June 2 it formally loosened its regulations to allow media companies to own a larger share of outlets in the same market. The move opens the door to a potential acquisition spree among Iowa's news and entertainment real estate. Iowa's media market is by no means an untouched preserve.

Big East Coast media companies already owns a tidy stake in the state's media landscape: The New York Times Co. owns WHO-TV in Des Moines and WQAD-TV in the Quad-Cities; Gannett owns the Des Moines Register, Iowa City Press-Citizen and several weekly newspapers; and Hearst-Argyle owns KCCI-TV in Des Moines and KETV-TV in Omaha/Council Bluffs. Meanwhile Texas-based Clear Channel Communications dominates the radio dial in Iowa, as well as around the nation. Saga Communications of Michigan, Citadel Broadcasting of New York and Cumulus Media of Atlanta are among the largest owners of Iowa radio stations, owning handful of stations apiece.

The FCC's rule change frees all these companies that have taken an interest in Iowa to expand in-state, or sell their holdings to competitors looking for a concentrated ownership punch. The new rules break from the past in two key areas:

* First, if a market is big enough to support four or more television stations, one company is now permitted to own a newspaper, a TV station and several radio stations in the same market.

* Second, in markets with four or more TV stations, a company may own two stations - instead of the previous limit of one station per market - as long as only one of those stations ranks among the top three in viewership. Both changes create demand for television stations. Experts believe it would be a no-brainer for a TV station owner to add a second station in the same city - to share facilities and staff, and to create more attractive offers for the sales reps to pitch to advertisers.

Des Moines' Meredith Corp. has expressed the desire to double up on TV stations in markets where it owns stations. But the company currently does not have any stations in Iowa. Officials of Gannett, the corporate parent of The Register, refused to discuss the company's interest or lack of interest in looking at broadcast properties in Iowa or elsewhere across the nation.

Lee Enterprises, the Davenport-based national newspaper chain, has already sold its TV holdings, and the company says it has no plans to turn back its strategy and begin buying TV stations again. In the longer term, experts can see newspapers and TV stations in the same city having common ownership and deciding to share the cost of gathering the news and using the other for cross-promotion.

That is a tricky proposition, however, and JP Morgan analyst Barton Crockett has advised investors that even a careful, if prolific, media acquirer such as Gannett Co. would stick to familiar newspaper territory over TV station purchases. One Iowa city already can see the effects of the cross-ownership strategy.

Gazette Communications of Cedar Rapids owns the Cedar Rapids Gazette, KCRG-TV and KCRG-AM in its hometown. The company employs 800 people there. Across the country, there are examples like those in Cedar Rapids where companies own multiple media properties in the same city. Typically, the companies owned the properties before the FCC rules were enacted decades ago, and those holdings were allowed to continue under so-called "grandfather" clauses.

Gazette Communications is an FCC poster child for deregulation - a family-owned local business that has thrived, despite interest from publicly traded companies wanting to acquire all or part of the business. Gazette President Chuck Peters said public discussions prior to the FCC changes identified his company specifically as an example of local ownership's ability to hold its own. While prices may go up, creating an ideal time for the Gazette to sell, Peters said the company is dedicated to staying independent. "We have a commitment to our community," he says. "We don't have anywhere else to go; this is our home."

The FCC rule changes set up the potential for a back-to-the-future scenario in Des Moines, where KRNT-TV, the station that now goes by KCCI-TV, was once owned by The Register before the FCC stepped in. Despite the expectations of deal-making for media properties in the aftermath of the FCC rule changes, James Goss, an analyst with Barrington Research Associates in Chicago, thinks that the cool economic climate will dampen any enthusiasm for such deals. Indeed, Bob Day, operations manager at KCCI-TV, says that he has not heard of any acquisition interest at the station since the FCC ruling. He believes that buyers will first do their shopping in the New York and Los Angeles areas. "My impression at this point is that kind of interest hasn't trickled down to our medium-sized market," Day said. Des Moines is the 72nd largest TV market in the United States. Omaha's market ranks 78th, followed by Cedar Rapids (88th) and the Quad Cities (92nd). Samuel Bush, chief financial officer of Saga Communications, the large owner of radio stations, said some media companies have focused their business plans on mid-sized markets such as Iowa's.

"Mid-market is a wonderful place to be," he said. "There are lots of people who'd be lined up to buy our holdings in Des Moines." Media analyst Frank Gristina of Nashville-based Avondale Partners believes TV and newspaper companies are now inclined to evolve geographically, with companies looking to cluster their operations. "Now that the value of properties may be perceived as more, maybe companies will use that to raise money for a city where they have a paper or to swap a property," Gristina said.

As in any discussion of the media, business issues often take a back seat to concerns about diversity of speech. Some Iowans are concerned that media consolidation will lead to homogenized news and entertainment. University of Iowa law professor Nicholas Johnson, a former FCC commissioner, looks upon the changes with dismay. "If you allow a single owner to own more than one media outlet in Iowa - two TV stations, or a newspaper and a radio station - you have eliminated one additional voice," Johnson said. "It could've been doing investigative reporting or new and different kinds of entertainment that we will never know, that we'll never see. We've dried up one more voice." He related that on a recent morning in Iowa City his power was out, and he could not think of a local station that would be able to tell him when it would come back on because they were broadcasting national material. "When someone who lives in the community and operates the station is the licensee, we're inherently going to get more local orientation," he said. "Family, friends and neighbors, friends at the Rotary Club are going to complain. When the corporate office is 1,500 miles away, nobody even knows they own this station in this little Iowa town."

Others believe Iowans' tastes preclude a company from buying news outlets and trying to save money by providing generic national news. "The reason I go to my newspaper is for local information," said Bill Monroe, executive director of the Iowa Newspaper Association. "If the news isn't local, it won't have the circulation. Publishers know that." Monroe has seen change sweep through Iowa before, and he does not expect this one to affect the way newspapers are put together in Iowa. "Twenty years ago, our major daily newspapers were owned by families, and now we're down to two or three under that type of ownership," he said. "I can't say I've seen any reduction in the quality of those newspapers or their role in the community."

The debate over the FCC rule changes is not over. Some members of Congress have vowed to fight the FCC's changes, and both the House and Senate have proposed modifications to the rules. However, their efforts are concentrated on national media control, and the new guidelines for Iowa outlets are expected remain. Once Congress has its final say, the drama will really begin (via Bill Smith, W5USM, TX, ex-IA, DXLD)

** U S A. *ANOTHER* TOWER COLLAPSE IN NEBRASKA

This time it was here in Omaha --- KETV-7's tower on the north side of Omaha. Fortunately no one was injured this time. I guess KETV-DT-20 will be off indefinitely. If you're familiar with the towers, there are 4 of them all located together. There was initially concern about the fall damaging other towers --- apparently that didn't happen. Here's the text from KETV's web site:

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KETV's main broadcast antenna fell to the ground (about 11 pm-mcs) Friday. It isn't yet clear what caused the fall. The tower is located at 72nd and Crown Point. It toppled into the field surrounding it and no one was near it when it fell.

Crews have been working to install HDTV technology to the tower since May 30. The new TUV-32GTH antenna is meant to replace the RCA TW-15. The TUV-32GTH is a new broadcasting technology introduced last year.

Losing the tower means KETV will be broadcasting an analog signal from its auxiliary tower near the station at 27th and Douglas streets and on cable. This tower is 1/2 the height of the tower at 72nd and Crown Point, and you may experience reception problems during this period. If you do, try to re-aim your receive antenna toward downtown Omaha to receive a better signal during this period. As always, refer this to qualified service personnel.

KETV news director Rose Ann Shannon said Friday night it is not yet

clear how much the tower collapse will set back the HDTV conversion, or how long it will take to clear debris and rebuild. Look for more updates on KETV and TheOmahaChannel.com.

(via Matthew C. Sittel, Bellevue NE,
<http://members.cox.net/mcsittel/index.html>
July 5, WTFDA via DXLD)

It seems like this was the less populated of the four towers. A quick glance of local station coordinates indicate that KVNO 90.7 FM was also on the 1360' tower, at 633'. KVNO is operated by the University of Nebraska - Omaha, and has been off the air since the time of the collapse. There is no mention of it on KVNO's or the UNO student newspaper website (Mike Hawk, Omaha, NE, *ibid.*)

** U S A. KUAT-TV'S CHANNEL 6 TRANSMITTER OFF THE AIR DUE TO ASPEN FIRE <http://kuat.org/group/press/2003/03-0705-aspenfire.shtml>

TUCSON --- KUAT-TV's Channel 6 transmitter is currently off the air. Station engineers were unable to switch on the transmitter at sign on Saturday morning. It is unknown at the present time how long the disruption will last.

Cable viewers in Tucson are unaffected. KUAT-TV's simulcast signal on Channel 27 reaches most over-the-air viewers in the Tucson metropolitan area. Viewers who receive Channel 6 by satellite, as well as cable and over-the-air viewers outside of Tucson, are probably not able to receive the signal.

An outage in telephone lines between sign off Friday night and sign on Saturday morning prevented normal remote control operation to switch on the transmitter. The remote control signal reaches the station's Mount Bigelow transmitter from facilities on the University of Arizona campus.

Station engineers are not permitted access to the site to switch on the transmitter manually due to the Aspen fire. The Aspen fire is also preventing repair of the phone lines. It is currently unknown if the phone lines were directly damaged by the fire.

Classical radio station KUAT-FM's Mount Bigelow transmitter, which sends its signal on 90.5, is unaffected at the present time. If that transmitter goes off the air, engineers plan to set up a small (20-watt) transmitter on Tumamoc Hill, located on the west side of Tucson. The simulcast signal normally available on 89.7 will continue uninterrupted.

NPR and jazz radio station, KUAZ-AM/FM, is unaffected by the Aspen

fire. The transmitting equipment for this station is located near Interstate 10 and Cortaro Farms Road.

The KUAT Communications Group is an educational broadcast and production resource of the University of Arizona. The KUAT Communications Group consists of public television station KUAT-TV (Channel 6), classical public radio station KUAT-FM (90.5/89.7), NPR and jazz station KUAZ (89.1 FM and 1550 AM) and the KUAT MultiMedia unit, which provides distance learning and communications for the University of Arizona (July 5 via DXLD)

** U S A. 60 [sic] METER HAM SIGNALS

Glenn, I have enjoyed listening to all the new contacts being made on the new 60 meter amateur allocations here in the U.S. Almost all the discussions concern antennas and propagation as new contacts are made. This is quite a change from the weather related rag chewing, or worse, the bigoted right wing nets that sadly too often are heard on 75 meter phone at night. I have heard numerous stations from New England to Florida and as far west as Colorado, as soon as the sun goes down here in Atlanta. All heard just casually listening on a 2010 with it's built in whip over this Forth of July weekend. Most stations are running well below the allowed 50 watts, so I guess my enjoyment is the result of hearing how far this low amount of transmitter power will travel, and listening to intelligent (for a change) discussions of both transmitting and receiving antennas for 5 MHz. Regards, (Brock Whaley, WH6SZ (not on 60 meters), Atlanta, July 6, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

** URUGUAY. CX 118 Radio La Voz de Artigas: CXA 3, 6075, en 49 metros. Aun no la he podido captar aquí en Montevideo, desde ya hace unos cuantos años. Pero en una de las p.ginas de su sitio web, m.s precisamente en <http://www.radioartigas.com.uy/sobrevoz.htm> se informa que "en breve también operara en 31 metros".

El sitio web [http://www.radioartigas.com.uy/que tambien incluye emisiones online via internet, detalles de su programación, aspectos técnicos e históricos de la emisora \(en realidad es un multimedios\);](http://www.radioartigas.com.uy/que_tambien_incluye_emisiones_online_via_internet_detalle_de_su_programacion_aspectos_tecnicos_e_historicos_de_la_emisora_(en_realidad_es_un_multimedios);) dice: "CXA 3 en 49 metros, cubriendo con sus ondas gran parte de América del Sur". "M.s tarde, nos tornamos pioneros al obtener CXA 3, Onda Corta en 6.075 kc en banda de 49 metros, también la primera en el interior del país, retransmitiendo nuestra emisión diaria y con programación propia logrando alcance continental" (Horacio Nigro, Uruguay, July 4, Conexión Digital via DXLD)

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PROPAGATION

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I believe I had South American TA yesterday evening on band 1...

The signal was peaking on a westerly bearing, approximately 260-270 degrees. Looking at the great circle map I think this is probably about the right direction for northerly parts South America. (I was rather naively expecting it to need a SW beam!) So this looks interesting. We need to build up a list of high powered targets for future reception.

It's hard to believe just how many days of major TA E activity there have been in June - Look at the accumulative 6m maps. Here are a few examples ...

<http://maps.dxers.info/6m/24hrs/20030630.png>  
<http://maps.dxers.info/6m/24hrs/20030629.png>  
<http://maps.dxers.info/6m/24hrs/20030626.png> \*\*\*  
<http://maps.dxers.info/6m/24hrs/20030625.png>  
<http://maps.dxers.info/6m/24hrs/20030623.png>  
<http://maps.dxers.info/6m/24hrs/20030621.png>  
<http://maps.dxers.info/6m/24hrs/20030620.png>  
<http://maps.dxers.info/6m/24hrs/20030619.png>  
<http://maps.dxers.info/6m/24hrs/20030613.png>  
<http://maps.dxers.info/6m/24hrs/20030612.png>  
<http://maps.dxers.info/6m/24hrs/20030611.png>  
<http://maps.dxers.info/6m/24hrs/20030610.png>  
<http://maps.dxers.info/6m/24hrs/20030607.png>  
<http://maps.dxers.info/6m/24hrs/20030606.png> \*\*\*  
<http://maps.dxers.info/6m/24hrs/20030605.png>

.. and these were the better days - this collection does not show all the days when TA DX was recorded on 6m. I've highlighted the two most intense days of activity.

THOUGHT: It doesn't seem unreasonable for us to expect some more TA FM judging by these maps. You folks in north-eastern parts of North America must surely must get something soon.

We must try and keep each other informed of the openings as they happen. Are there any records of previous TA reception on band 1 from over there? As I'm about to send this mail Spain appears to have a path open on 6 to Florida. Good DX  
(John Faulkner, UK, July 1, WTFDA, <http://www.skywaves.info> via DXLD)

RECEIVER NEWS

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## WHY EUROPEANS GET NORTH AMERICAN VHF DX AND NOT VICE VERSA

Ref: "These "video carriers" - can they be seen on my TV? If I can't SEE the VIDEO then does it really matter that I can pick up the carrier at my location?"

European DXers have been using the video carrier frequency of a station as a "benchmark" of what station might be there for a decade or more. The equipment is NOT that expensive but the technique and technology is as different from TV (or FM) DXing as AM DXing is to TV. Using relatively inexpensive equipment, it is possible with patience, practice and skill to "measure" the video carrier frequency to 6 digits (55.250000). Although TV stations in NA are assigned +/- 0 and - offsets, no two TV stations maintain their carrier frequencies to much more than the last 1 or 2 digits of the series (.XXXX01). The stability (how much that frequency drifts or varies) is quite good with modern TV stations, leading to lists which are (web listed) available for virtually all of the European, Middle East, African TV stations.

Is it the same as "watching" TV reception? Of course not. But when you can detect the presence of a TV carrier, long (minutes, hours) before Es or tropo conditions "peak" and you could in fact "watch" the reception, it is an excellent system to warn you that something really unusual or desired is at least "there." Maybe, more often than not, the signal will not become strong enough to produce an image on a TV screen (it takes 1/1000th as much signal to register on a suitable scanner receiver for determining the operating frequency as it does to create an image that will LOCK on your TV screen). So consider it a "DEW Line" (early warning) system.

Do people who NEVER see video or identify the audio COUNT such "loggings?" Hopefully not, but that is an individual decision just as any form of TV or FM DXing might be.

Think of it this way. Some TV DX with rabbit ears and settle for those signals that are strong enough to lock on the screen and identify with what must be considered a sub-par antenna system. At the opposite end of the rainbow there are Europeans who can "count" the exact TV carrier frequency down to "the hertz" because that is the "state of the art" which prevails in Europe.

It is my view (clearly stated as such) that North American TV (and FM) DXers are creatures of "opportunity" using sub-par equipment, and techniques which were current decades ago. It is highly unlikely you will "stumble across" a European FM station without some advanced technology. First, almost nobody points their antennas E/NE unless there is a companion opening to Nova Scotia. The Europeans who did the

"TA thing" had an intense Es opening at the same time they found NE USA and Canadian FM stations. They were for the most part prepared - highly refined lists of probable targets. When I lived in Oklahoma and led the TV station-logged list, I approached each opening by having a very concise list of all stations still unlogged in any given direction. I would as a matter of habit not bother with reloggings. If I needed channel 34 Binghamton, I knew this from my prepared lists and when conditions were favorable I sat on channel 34 (and others also needed in the same area such as Scranton 22) looking for signs that it might pop through. Relogs are fine for VUD space, but they don't push the limits of propagation. I would rather sit through a tropo opening into a target area on a blank channel watching for a signal to appear than relog channels previously logged. By the way, I left (Oklahoma) "Target List" copies with Mike (B) when we met in Albion last September - as an example of "being prepared and ready" when the band did open. It is far better to know what the targets are, and to concentrate on those channels/frequencies, when conditions are favorable than zip up and down the band logging (relogging) the same stations again (and again).

The European Channel 1 TV stations still operating (Germany, for example) are nominally on 48.250XXX. That is almost 2 MHz lower in frequency than the typical amateur 6 meter band contacts at 50.11 and above; and therefore would be seen/heard BEFORE the amateur signals cross the Atlantic. The TV stations (Scandinavia, Germany, Spain) operate with big time power. By being BELOW 50.11 MHz/6 meters, they will with their power "propagate through/across the Atlantic" before - BEFORE - the six meter signals do. Therefore it will "happen" more often that TA six meter signals. Has anyone in NA ever - EVER - logged a 48.250XXX TV signal? I believe not. First you need a PAL format receiver, although that is not essential (an outboard tuner that tunes 48.250XXX feeding an American - NTSC - TV set will produce images just fine - they will simply display "tall, skinny people" slightly out of proper proportions to what you are accustomed to watching). More important, you need a TV set or outboard tuner that tunes to 48.250XXX. Does anyone have one, connected to an appropriate 7 meter aerial? I doubt that. Want to be "the first" to log European TV in NA? Get a receiver or converter (under US\$40 in Europe) that tunes 48.250XXX, a decent antenna (a six meter "ham" beam would be a good start) and watch the web postings. The signals are there, strong enough to satisfy Guy F's criteria that you be able to "see video" if not actually hear audio as well. You won't do this with a "stock" American TV receiver and a Radio Shack antenna.

European stations are well documented (listed) and powerful on FM. There, unfortunately, remains limited band 1 (low band) TV services in Europe although there are a few still operating on 48.25XXXX. The guys in Europe have invested in the best equipment, the best technology,

and in the motto of the Boy Scouts - "they are prepared" when the conditions merit careful scrutiny. It pays off. We all know that, now. Record loggings don't just happen; they are the result of superior skills, better than average equipment, incredible perseverance, careful preplanning and lots of good luck. Logging a 1,200 mile channel 2 station on rabbit ears is a facet of our hobby. But it hardly pushes the limits of either the technology or the conditions that obviously do prevail at times.

Those who are FINALLY becoming interested in TA from east to west might check: <http://www.Aerial-Techniques.com> to learn what sort of TV DXing gear the Europeans use. Also, you might enter into exchanges with Roger Bunney who is TV-Satellite DX Editor for TELEVISION (a UK magazine) as well as WHAT Satellite TV (another UK magazine); Once you know what you are looking for, in the way of specific models of gear, then go to e-bay UK (not USA!) and let your fingers do the walking. European channel TV sets are very common but unfortunately not in USA. They can be found in Miami and Los Angeles at larger electronic stores, for export sales, however. By the way, I handed to Jeff (Macomb, Illinois) the fabled D100 TV DXing tuner which most serious Europeans use when in Albion last September - I don't think he has plugged it in so perhaps somebody else in NE USA can talk him out of it! That's all you need and even a USA low band TV all-channel antenna will work, after a fashion, at 48.250XXX MHz (avoid cut to channel yagis as they have steep response skirts on both sides - even a channel 2 antenna; a 3 element ham radio 6 meter beam (see any ARRL handbook) will work quite well at 48.250XXX). (Bob Cooper in New Zealand, July 4, WTFDA via DXLD)

In the old days the first sign of TA TV in the UK was rolling video on E3/A2 and the different sounding video buzz. Now with measuring(I use a Icom PCR 1000 and Digipan software)I see and ID a lot more DX. I reckon if I hadn't had this I would have missed out on the 26th as A2 video was swamped with European stuff and I don't normally sit on channels A3 or A4.

I do log trace signals but make it clear as we all do that it did or didn't have video. Its opened up the hobby for me a hell of a lot. Even on days when there is no visible DX you can see a lot going on. I reckon best bet for equipment is a D100 which upconverts to UHF and tunes all world TV frequencies, you can also take TV sound out to a fm radio, a normal UHF TV should do which from experience the modern ones all seem to work on both systems plus a "European" 3 or 4 element Band 1 aerial.

If we let you guys know when there is TA to the UK hopefully you will see something from Spain, Germany or Scandinavia etc. Hope this helps. Good DX (Cyril Willis, Kings Lynn, Norfolk UK, ibid.)

Those particular Uniden scanners don't include SSB, hence they will not work with any Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) DSP PC software such as SpectrumLab or Digipan.

Second-hand Icom 25-2000 MHz scanners such as the R7000 or R7100, still are about the best value for your money. Next would be a second-hand R75. Personally, I'm not too happy with the R75's coverage stopping at 60 MHz.

The Icom R8500 is the best current scanner. Even though the R8500 covers LW, MW, SW, VHF, and UHF, there is no compromise in performance on any of these bands. A second-hand R8500 may be another option.

I would like to add some more comments to Bob's and Cyril's suggestions.

Receiver options:

High-end VHF/UHF scanning receivers. These units (Icom models R-7000, R-7100, and R-8500, and AOR-5000) are multi-mode receivers which can receive AM, FM, WFM, CW, SSB modes. Various IF bandwidths are available, and these receivers are normally programmable to scan a selected range of frequencies.

Computer-controlled receivers. The Icom PRC1000 (best) and WinRadio 1500e, are separate boxes which plug into a computer via a serial, parallel, or USB port. They have many of the features of the high-end VHF/UHF scanning receivers, but since they rely on a companion computer for digital control, typically cost half as much. The drawback is inferior dynamic range compared to conventional high-end scanning VHF/UHF receivers.

PC based DSP software:

I've tried Hamview and various other freeware spectrum programs, but in my opinion they don't come close to SpectrumLab  
<http://www.qsl.net/dl4yhf/spectra1.html>

SpectrumLab has incredible versatility which can be tailored to your own individual requirements. I especially like the dual line plot and waterfall display. It's sensitive enough to detect UHF EME.

One important step is to first optimize the audio output level from your radio to the line-input at the back of the PC. Go to Spectralab Options, then click volume control for "record" (audio in). Make sure the line-in box is ticked.

With the radio connected to an external aerial, and with no signals present, the rec line-in gain control should be adjusted so the noise floor is around -60dB. Typical settings is somewhere between -60 to -70 dB. If there is insufficient signal, the noise floor could be as low as -100 dB. Too much signal will result in clipping (distortion).

I found that the default 16384 FFT and 11025 Hz sample rate settings were ok. This provides a FFT resolution of about 0.6 Hz.

I have set the frequency span from 500-2500 Hz. The amplitude scale is -100 dB to -0 dB.

The average setting needs to be set higher than 0. I found somewhere between 20 and 40 were ideal for stable weak TV carriers.

The sensitivity is quite remarkable. Providing there are no obvious high external noise levels or other interference, video carrier signals can be detected out to around 700-900 km via troposcatter on a daily basis.

The extreme sensitivity with this set up means that D layer ionoscatter can also be detected. For example, New Zealand 45.25 MHz TV (1,300 miles) is about 2-5 dB above the noise on most days. Shorter distance signals are even stronger. This is because 1,300 miles is at the extreme upper limit for ionoscatter. 800 miles is about optimum. The peak time for ionoscatter is around midday.

Spectrum Lab is also capable of detecting the stronger UHF TV carriers via EME. So, it's a serious piece of gear.

This method can be a problem if your PC (especially the monitor) radiates high level hash on band I 45-70 MHz frequencies. Try to keep the PC away from any outdoor band I antennas.

|| The video carriers are certainly visible without hearing anything. Obviously if they are getting to the level when video would appear (usually around S5) you hear a buzz but most of the time you see the carriers and the meter doesn't move at all. You see loads of stuff going on meteor pings and carriers from hundreds of miles that you could only normally receive by tropo or SpE. ||

There are different levels of scanner sensitivity:

1. AM/FMn scanners such as the Realistic Pro-2005/2005/2006, etc, are great scanners for DXers on a budget. Even though they have no SSB modes, the sensitivity on these scanners is high. These scanners are also perfectly adequate for detecting TA or TP video carriers, using narrow FM or AM mode. They won't tell you the exact (1 Hz) offset

frequency, but at least you will know if the DX carrier is -, 0, or +10 KHz.

2. High-end VHF/UHF scanning receivers. These units (Icom models R-7000, R-7100, and R-8500, and AOR-5000) are multi-mode receivers which can receive AM, FM, WFM, CW, SSB modes. They will typically tell you the offset of TV carriers within about 100 Hz. This will be good enough for most of you who couldn't be bothered with precision frequency measurement (PFM). This is all I used prior to 2000.

The sensitivity is of course even higher compared to AM/FM Realistic type scanners.

3. High-end VHF/UHF scanning receivers used with PFM techniques. The ultimate in early detection and identification of TV DX. For example, when someone receives ch2 Cuba, you measure the video carrier frequency. You catalogue it and document it on the web. Any subsequent Es openings to Cuba, are again measured to verify the original measurement and stability (frequency variation). You continue to do this with all Es TV DX. This method can also be used for tropo signals.

The end result of all this carrier measurement business is that you have a very high probability of knowing the TV station's call sign and location, BEFORE you can see any indication of a picture on the TV screen.

TV signals, such as 55.2595 MHz KHON-TV2 Hawaii, are sometimes received in New Zealand and Australia. The stability of the KHON ch2 carrier varies no more than 55.2595 to 55.2596 MHz. This means that west coast US DXers should be able to at least detect KHON, every year. If a D100 is available, you will have a good chance of watching KHON as well.

TV tuner sensitivity:

I use a D100 TV VHF/UHF tuner/RF converter. This little tuner box is used with any reasonable UHF TV that has varicap (variable dial tuning). The sensitivity of the D100 overrides whatever poor sensitivity may exist in the TV. Apart from using a 2dB noise figure masthead preamplifier in a quite rural area, the D100 provides optimum sensitivity.

The external ambient noise levels at band I 45-70 MHz frequencies are fairly high. The D100 features Mosfet RF amps, which has a noise figure lower than ambient external noise levels. This was confirmed by connecting the D100 via a RDX Labs UA-701 GaAsFET wideband preamp (2 dB noise figure). The UA-701 made no viewable improvement to weak band

I signals. 1950s and 1960s TV DXers would have almost killed to get their hand on one of these things!

Bill Nollman wrote:

|| I understand a 7 meter yagi would make all the difference in the world. ||

(Wavelength) = 300 / frequency in MHz. A 7 meter yagi would be cut to resonate at around 44 MHz. Any quality wideband yagi covering US channels 2 to 6, could have the back reflector element lengthened to cover down to 45 MHz. This would mean a total reflector length of about 10.5 feet. This would now mean that the aerial has coverage from 45-88 MHz.

Last, who has the best list on the internet of 48 MHz (or other) DX targets?

<http://www.skywaves.info/offsets.html>

<http://www.skywaves.info/measure.html>

45-70 MHz TV yagis and D100 TV tuners can also be purchased from HS Publications (Derby, UK): <http://homepage2.nifty.com/ffk/d100.pdf>

73, (Todd Emslie, WA, *ibid.*) ###